

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that tomorrow we give a little consideration to the fact that the Congressional Budget Office has said that a 90-cent increase could produce unemployment losses from 100,000 to 500,000 jobs. Now, we better think about that. These are the most vulnerable people we have in our society, and so I would hope that when we get back tomorrow on track that we will consider those 100,000 to 500,000 so that we consider all Americans.

As I said, they are the most vulnerable, and when we move in to try to create more jobs, it is going to be small businesses that are going to promote those jobs and create those jobs. So we better think seriously about that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time in this part of the debate has expired. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, further consideration of the bill will be postponed until tomorrow.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE JOSEPH M. MCDADE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable JOSEPH M. MCDADE, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 13, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that Michael Russen, a Field Representative in my Scranton, Pennsylvania District Office has been served with a subpoena issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in the case of *United States v. McDade*.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH M. MCDADE,  
*Member of Congress.*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, Democratic Leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,  
Washington, DC, May 7, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 637(b), Public Law 104-52, I hereby appoint the following individuals to the National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service: Mr. Robert Matsui, California; Mr. George Newstrom, Virginia.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON RESTRUCTURING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of section 637(b) of Public Law 104-52, as amended by section 2904 of Public Law 104-134, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment to the National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. PORTMAN of Ohio and from private life: Mr. Ernest Dronenberg of California; Mr. Gerry Harkins of Georgia; and Mr. Grover Norquist of the District of Columbia.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SHADEGG] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SHADEGG addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

HUMANITARIAN AID CORRIDOR ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this evening, the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations is marking up the fiscal year 1997 appropriations bill for our international assistance and export financing programs. Yet, ironically, we just learned yesterday that President Clinton has waived one of the most important provisions in the fiscal year 1996 Foreign Operations bill: the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act. The Corridor Act, which was included in the fiscal year '96 bill with broad bipartisan support, prohibits U.S. assistance of any kind from going to a country that impedes the delivery of humanitarian aid to a third country. I think most Americans would just assume that such a basic condition would apply to any recipient of U.S. aid, but it isn't.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is really targeted at the Republic of Turkey, which has maintained a cruel and illegal blockade of neighboring Armenia for the past 3 years. This blockade has prevented the delivery of food, medicine and other humanitarian relief supplies—much of it originating in the United States—from reaching Armenia. The most direct route for aid to Armenia is through Turkey. Thus, the Turkish blockade makes it far more dif-

ficult and expensive for relief supplies to reach the people of Armenia.

Turkey is a country that has received billions of dollars of United States aid. They are a military ally of the United States, part of NATO. Yet here is Turkey, a large and militarily powerful nation, maintaining a stranglehold on Armenia, a tiny land-locked country. This is shocking outrageous behavior. Last year, Congress finally said to Turkey: enough. If Turkey wants to continue to benefit from American generosity, they must open their border with Armenia and let the long-suffering people of Armenia get the assistance they need and deserve—assistance which Congress has voted to provide to Armenia, as well as assistance originating from private sources.

Unfortunately, the law gave the President authority to waive the requirement that Turkey open its borders based on, "the national security interest of the United States." Quietly, President Clinton last week invoked the waiver.

Mr. Speaker, I have often come to the floor of the House to support the policies of this administration. But tonight, I am completely disappointed and perplexed by the administration's action.

First of all, Congress wasn't even notified. We learned about the waiver almost by accident—from, of all people, the Turkish Foreign Minister Emre Gonensay, who is here in Washington on a working visit. In response to a question at a press conference yesterday the Foreign Minister announced that the waiver had in fact been granted. Thus, we see the Turkish Foreign Ministry was informed before the U.S. Congress. This is completely unacceptable. Given the strong statement of congressional intent, we believe it would have been appropriate for the administration to have advised Members of Congress of its plans with regard to the waiver, and I hope the administration will consult with Congress on this issue in the future.

A further disappointment is that the language in the Presidential Determination contains no reference to the Turkish blockade of Armenia. Failure to at least mention the blockade in the context of the determination to waive the Corridor Act sends the disturbing signal that the United States is not concerned about the ongoing, illegal blockade of a small country striving to establish democracy and a market economy. I once again call on the administration to make a top priority of imploring the Turkish Government, the recipient of so much United States aid, to lift its blockade of Armenia and accept Armenia's offer to normalize relations without preconditions.

Tomorrow, I am sending out a Dear Colleague letter asking Members to join me in signing a letter to the President expressing our opposition to the waiver and urging that all efforts be made to lift the blockade.

Mr. Speaker, while relations with Turkey are important, I cannot accept